

NO FURTHER MOVE TO FORCE ACTION

Republicans Fail to Have Appointments Taken Up.

CAUCUS BEFORE RESUMING FIGHT

Gallinger Admits Democrats Can Block All Confirmations and Struggle Is Waste of Time. Opponents of Big Navy Adopt "No Battle-ships" as Slogan.

Washington, February 4.—After several ineffectual attempts to secure consideration of President Taft's appointments, the Senate Republicans succeeded finally to-day in forcing an executive session.

The Democratic filibuster to prevent any action was resumed as soon as the doors were closed. With the appointments sent to the Senate during the last two weeks, the total number now pending is nearly 1,800.

The fight came to a halt at 2:11 P. M. when Democrats succeeded in forcing the Senate to adjourn. Democrats absent themselves from the chamber as soon as the executive session began. It was impossible to get a quorum.

After the ineffectual effort to-day to force action on the President's nominations pending in the Senate, the Republicans decided to make no further move for the present. It is probable that they will caucus before beginning the fight again. Some Republicans predicted that any action by caucus would be negative.

"It has been demonstrated that the Democrats can block all confirmations," said Senator Gallinger, discussing the situation, "and many of us consider it a pure waste of time to make further attempts at confirmation. We are able to decide to do nothing."

To-day's executive session was brief. The Democrats forced an adjournment by demanding a roll call to establish a quorum, and then absenting themselves to insure a failure of a quorum.

It is now considered probable that the next move for an executive session will be made by the Democrats. It will result only in confirmation of the most of the army, navy, diplomatic, revenue cutter and public health service nominations.

Caucus on Naval Program

Washington, February 4.—With "no battle-ships" as their slogan, members of the House opposed to a big navy to-day got a sufficient number of signatures to a petition for the House to hold a caucus on the question of how many battle-ships shall be authorized this year. The caucus will be held before Friday, when the House Naval Affairs Committee is scheduled to vote on the new construction section of the naval appropriation bill.

Signers of the petition hope to have the caucus bind the majority to vote against any appropriation for battle-ships on the ground that economy demands it. The Democrats, it has been generally conceded that the Naval Affairs Committee would report a provision for two battle-ships.

Will Be Taken Up Friday

Washington, February 4.—The repeal of the Panama Canal free tolls provision, proposed in an amendment by Senator Root to the recently passed canal administration law, is to be taken up Friday at a meeting of the Senate Committee on Inter-Continental Canals. The call for the meeting was issued to-day by Chairman Brandegee.

Advocates of the free tolls provision for American coastwise ships are prepared to fight the proposed amendment in the committee and to prevent, if possible, its indorsement. Should the amendment be favorably reported to the Senate, it is believed it will be impossible to secure any action on it during the pending session.

May Be Summoned

Washington, February 4.—Federal officers and employees who have been solicited to contribute to national campaign funds may be summoned as witnesses by the Senate campaign contributions investigating committee when it again opens its sessions. Subpoenas will be issued for several United States marshals and other Federal employees who have either collected or contributed to these funds, and an effort will be made to determine the extent to which the "assessments" have been made on Federal officeholders.

The campaign investigating committee will recommend several changes of law to the Senate in the final report on its investigation of campaign contributions. It is believed that the committee will recommend that the law be amended to provide for the investigation into 1912 expenditures.

All Hearings Cancelled

Washington, February 4.—All hearings before the House Commerce Committee were cancelled to-day because of congestion of business in the House. Investigations of the "long haul" provision of the interstate commerce law and the uniform bill of cotton were among those postponed.

Senate Passes Norris Bill

Washington, February 4.—Authority for Federal seizure of merchandise imported by trusts or under illegal contracts was provided in the Norris bill, which passed the Senate to-day. It already has passed the House, and was recommended by Attorney-General Wickensham to give Federal officials power to seize coffee held in storage at New York by the Brazilian coffee monopoly.

Will Not Be Printed

Washington, February 4.—Former Senator Joseph W. Bailey's farewell address to the Senate will not be printed as a public document. When Senator Martin proposed to-day Senator Smoot objected to having the speech reprinted at the government's expense.

STARTING JURY TO TRY BEACH

His Confession to Police Explains Bomb Mysteries.

ADMITS KILLING OF TWO WOMEN

He Also Tells of Attempt on Life of Judge Rosalsky and Explains Shooting of "Kid" Walker on the Bowery. Nearly Twenty-Six Years Ago.

New York, February 4.—John Paul Farrell, a discharged apartment house janitor, confessed to-day that he had killed Mrs. Bernard Herrera on Sunday night by means of a bomb he had made, and that by similar means he had caused the death of Mrs. Helen Taylor a year ago and attempted the life of Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, of the Court of General Sessions, last March. Farrell was held to-night on a charge of murder for the killing of Mrs. Herrera.

Although the police are convinced the man is mentally unbalanced, Deputy Commissioner Dougherty to-night said detectives he had sent out in numbers to investigate the case have learned enough to lead them to believe Farrell's startling story is true in the essentials, though false in many details.

Every time Farrell had a grievance he seems to have settled the business with a bomb. The trouble with Mrs. Herrera, he said, was that she "fired him from his job as janitor and hired a negro in his place. He wanted to get Judge Rosalsky out of the way because the jurist had sent him to jail for a year for stealing \$16 worth of jewelry. Farrell told the police he helped rob Peter Johnson's home in the Bronx in 1908, but easily escaped.

His Reason for Killing

Why Farrell wanted to kill the Taylor woman—sometimes known as "Grace Walker"—was more than the police could fathom. In his early story Farrell said she was his daughter and he slew her because she had gone wrong. Later he recanted this, and said she was an intimate friend, but gave no reason for killing her. He also told Dougherty that he had shot and slain "Kid" Walker, shot down and slain in 1887 on the Bowery. He said Walker betrayed the Taylor woman and a woman named Leistrange killed him in revenge.

Having disposed of the bomb mysteries, Farrell confessed, the police are apt to have perpetrated a series of robberies in Brooklyn and the robbery of the Johnson home.

Harry Hartman, his companion in the latter exploit, was sentenced to Sing Sing for thirty-nine years and nine years, respectively. Farrell had never been suspected of complicity in the crime.

Besides this, Mr. Dougherty said Farrell served ten years in the New Jersey Penitentiary, at Trenton, for burglary and other crimes. As John McFarrell, alias "Liverpool Jack," Farrell's picture is in the Rogues' Gallery in Jersey City, according to information brought to Dougherty.

Farrell's desire to confess his crimes led him to tell the police many fresh details of his past life. After an all-night grilling and more of it during the forenoon, Farrell was tractable and answered without hesitation every question put to him. He said he was born in Ireland fifty-three years ago and had served as an orderly in the army in the Spanish-American War. He was asked if he had served in the navy, and promptly displayed "U. S. N." tattooed on his right arm.

He also told the police he had been confined for a short time in an insane asylum at Danville, Pa. He immediately set about verifying the story. While detectives were busy at this, the janitor kept two stenographers busy taking down fresh details of his past life.

Constructs Dummy Bomb

The bomb Farrell placed opposite Herrera's door had been found at the same formula used in manufacturing the Rosalsky and Taylor infernal machines. The materials consisted of iron pipe, sprinks, paper, two boxes, a steel button, a fuse, and a small quantity of dynamite in each case was nitroglycerin. He gave the police a specimen of his handwork by constructing a dummy bomb and demonstrating it as he told of its construction.

The Taylor and Rosalsky bombs were made in the cellar of a house in East Fourteenth Street, Farrell said, where he was employed as an elevator operator. The superintendent of the building recalled this afternoon that Farrell "used to lock himself in a cellar at times and became enraged if disturbed on the premises." He was found at short length of pipe, fashioned at a short distance as Farrell said he made them.

A connection between the Taylor and Rosalsky cases were suspected partly through the fact that the addresses on the packages were made apparently by the same typewriter. Commissioner Dougherty said to-night that Farrell in his confession told of buying a second-hand typewriter. Farrell made use of this machine when he sent the bombs to his victims.

Farrell Will Be Arraigned before a Coroner to-morrow, charged with homicide.

HEAVY BLOW TO TAXPAYERS

May Lose \$300,000,000 if Roddenberry's Decision Stands.

Washington, February 4.—Tax payers of the District of Columbia may lose \$300,000,000 as a result of a precedent-setting decision to-day by Representative Roddenberry, of Georgia, as chairman of the House in committee on the whole, sustaining a point of order against a paragraph in the district appropriation bill providing \$75,408 for interest and sinking fund on the district's debt.

Representative Johnson, of Kentucky, chairman of the District Committee, made the point of order on the ground that the law of 1879, under which the United States assumed responsibility for the funded indebtedness of the district did not provide that the government should pay half of the interest and sinking fund on the debt. An appeal from the decision of the chair was voted down, 97 to 32. An effort will be made in the Senate to have the paragraph stricken out to-day.

LOW IN BANGNET OF FELLOWSHIP

Americans and Britons Guests at Pilgrims' Dinner.

MESSAGE IS SENT BY KING GEORGE

Former Ambassador Choate Says Diplomacy Will Be Employed to Insure Friendly Relations, and Arbitration Will Be Used to Settle Differences Between Nations.

New York, February 4.—"I cherish the earnest hope that your gathering may emphasize the cordial relations that we know exist between Britain and Canadian and American," wrote King George V. of England, in a message to the Pilgrims of the United States, read at their tenth annual dinner in this city to-night. The King extended "greetings and best wishes for a delightful reunion."

Other messages of good will read by Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, the toastmaster, were from Field Marshal Earl Roberts, Sir Thomas Lipton, Captain Clement Grea-torex, of the British cruiser Natal, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, and Queen Alexandra's private secretary. Several hundred citizens of England and this country joined in the banquet of fellowship. Henry E. Rott, president of the Pilgrims of Great Britain.

Diplomacy still will be employed, Mr. Choate declared, to insure friendly relations between the two countries, and arbitration will be used successfully when differences cannot be settled through diplomacy.

"We have a little difficulty just now," he said, "but I do not look upon it as half as serious as those that have arisen in the past a dozen times or more. There is nothing in it that cannot be settled by direct application of the doctrine of good faith and honest dealing with one another."

Will Keep the Treaty

The two men who made the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, he said, lived and died without suspecting that the language by which they agreed the ships of both nations should use the Panama Canal on equal terms, was susceptible of more than one interpretation; both sides did their best to write it in clear terms, now that he has been disappointed, it will be adjusted by conference. Both countries will keep the treaty "in the next hundred years by keeping faith with each other," Mr. Choate concluded.

Harry Hartman, counselor of the British embassy at Washington, speaking for British Ambassador James Bryce, echoed Mr. Choate's sentiments.

"If there were any treaty between the two countries which had been got by one of us by any sharp practice, by one deceiving the other—if it were one-sided—I would be the first to tear up the treaty," he said. "I am certain our government is such as to repudiate the movement of men imposed by force. I have that there was no intention of breaking the treaty."

Other speakers were Bishop Boyd Carpenter, canon of Westminster, Sir Ernest K. Shackleton, the explorer, and President John H. Finley, of the City College of New York.

AGREEMENTS REJECTED

Garment Workers in Two Branches of Industry Not Satisfied.

New York, February 4.—Settlement agreements negotiated in two branches of the clothing-makers' strike, which has been in force since early January, to-day were rejected by representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and of the workers in the clothing trade. Both agreements tentatively provide for increases of 10 per cent in wages and shorter hours.

The deal in other branches of the industry will begin voting to-morrow as to the acceptance of the agreement reached by the workers and union and representatives of the United Manufacturers and Merchants Association, for a 10 per cent scale of wage increases. It is reported that many workers are secretly opposing this agreement, and may be sufficiently numerous to defeat it. About 50,000 strikers will be affected by the result of this ballot.

CAUGHT UNDER WATER GATE

Three Men Killed and Six Seriously Injured in Accident.

Detroit, Mich., February 4.—Three men were killed and six seriously injured to-day when a ten-ton water gate dropped into a trench where the men were working at Charlevoix and Garland Avenues. The three dead were all taken to a hospital, and several may die.

The dead include Andrew Ryan, foreman. Nearly all of the other victims were foreign laborers.

The trench was being excavated for a forty-two-inch water main. The gate, supported by heavy timbers, was being lowered into the trench when it came down, and the timbers suddenly broke. The workmen were caught, practically without warning.

CONVICTS ENTERTAIN

Give Minstrel Show for Members of Tennessee General Assembly.

Nashville, Tenn., February 4.—For the first time in the history of the State, the members of the General Assembly were to-night the guests of the inmates of the State Prison, who gave a minstrel show in their honor. The convicts are lobbying for the enactment of a conditional pardon or parole law.

A quartet, composed of two highway robbers and two murderers, gave a number of vocal selections. An eight-piece orchestra furnished music, and twenty-three negro prisoners were in the cast.

SUFFRAGETTES GET TAFT

Want Half-Holiday for Women Employees on March 3.

Washington, February 4.—Three women suffrage leaders, successfully ran the granting of a half-holiday to women. White House to-day and confronted President Taft with their request for a guard of soldiers, sailors and marines for their big parade here March 3, and the granting of a half-holiday to women employees in government departments. The President promised to discuss the question with his Cabinet.

ADRIANOPLE TO BOMBARDMENT

Adrianople Fortress May Be Able to Hold Out for Months.

TURKS REMAIN ON DEFENSIVE

Official Quarters in Constantinople Breathe Spirit of Great Confidence in New Regime. Diplomacy Has Made No Step Forward Since Resumption of Hostilities.

London, February 4.—The Turks remain on the defensive at Tchatalja and Adrianople. The Adrianople fortress repulses only feebly to the Bulgarian bombardment, and apparently no attempt has been made in the way of a sortie.

The Turkish newspaper, Tanin, asserts that Adrianople has sufficient provisions for four months, and other Turkish reports declare that the fortress certainly will be able to hold out for several weeks.

Official quarters in Constantinople breathe a spirit of great confidence in the new regime, and declare the condition of the country and the wintry weather preclude serious operations along the Tchatalja lines for the present.

Meanwhile, diplomacy has made no step forward since the resumption of hostilities, and the Porte has made no further communication either to the powers or the allies.

Should it turn out that Adrianople can resist for any considerable time, diplomatic negotiations are likely to remain at a standstill, although in the European capitals a settlement by diplomacy rather than by arms is still hoped for.

There is no confirmation of the reported occupation of Scutari by the Montenegrins.

Determined Officer

Shukri Pasha, the Turkish commander, who is defending Adrianople, is one of the most determined officers of the Ottoman army. He has declared that he will not surrender the fortress until the last of his soldiers has been killed.

While there have been some desertions from the ranks of the garrison, these have been chiefly Christian soldiers serving with Turkish regiments. Shukri Pasha still has some 40,000 men, a number which is considered quite sufficient to man the forts and hold at bay the much greater besieging force.

The Bulgarians are said to have 550,000 men in the Province of Thrace, with 45,000 Servians and a few divisions of Greeks assisting them.

The greater part of this force is compelled to remain in front of Tchatalja and at Gallipoli, in order to hold the Turkish armies concentrated at those places.

British and German warships passed through the Dardanelles yesterday for the protection of the residents of Constantinople, and a fleet of warships of other powers is anchored in Bosphorus Bay ready for any emergency.

Bulgarians Retiring

Constantinople, February 4.—The Bulgarians, according to reports received to-night, are retreating from the village of Tchatalja, especially on the left wing. This is regarded as a strategic movement, possibly the idea of drawing the Turks into the offensive.

The belief is held among military experts here that no serious operations are to be expected at Tchatalja for the present. The condition of the southern portion of the zone between the lines of the belligerents is such as to render the movement of men impossible. It is little better than a morass. Only on the higher ground in the northern region can the armies come into contact, and it seems improbable that either side will indulge in an attack in force.

Bombardment Continues

London, February 4.—Forty new Serbian seven-inch guns are bombarding Adrianople, says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Belgrade. Fugitives from that town say there still are comparatively large quantities of food in Adrianople, and few medical necessities.

A Bulgarian aeroplane yesterday dropped a proclamation into Adrianople inviting the surrender of the town.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says all attempts to raise a foreign loan have failed.

A Vienna dispatch to the Times says it is stated in competent Balkan diplomatic quarters there that a new Servo-Bulgarian agreement has been concluded under which Monastir will fall to Servia as compensation for the help afforded Bulgaria.

Some Quarters in Flames

Sofia, February 4.—Some quarters of Adrianople are in flames as a result of the bombardment by the Bulgarians and Servians, resumed this morning, according to advices from the front.

Awaits Issue of Hostilities

Vienna, February 3.—The Neuve Presse Constantinople correspondent says that the Turkish Cabinet has agreed in principle to the cessation of Adrianople, says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Belgrade. Fugitives from that town say there still are comparatively large quantities of food in Adrianople, and few medical necessities.

HOLLIS REGAINS LEAD

Within Seven of Being Elected Senator From New Hampshire.

Concord, N. H., February 4.—Henry F. Hollis, Democrat, not only regained the lead in the contest for United States Senator to-day, but came within seven votes of being elected.

The vote was: Hollis, 204; Pearson, Republican, 189; Bass, Progressive, 22; Taft, 1.

After to-day's balloting a bill seeking to end the deadlock was introduced in the Legislature by Senator Charles M. Republican.

Will Deny Husband Attacked Her



MRS. FREDERICK O. BEACH.

OPPOSITION BLOCK NEW SUBWAY PLAN TO HELP M'GRAW

Injunction to Prevent Signing of Shock Withdraws Allegations Operating Contracts Is Served.

MOVE TO VACATE REFUSED SAID HE WAS PAID FOR VOTE

Public Service Commission Ready to Act on \$300,000,000 Proposition.

Washington, February 4.—Thirty minutes before the Public Service Commission was to have met this afternoon to sign the operating contracts for New York's new \$300,000,000 subway an injunction was served, prohibiting the commission from taking action.

The injunction was obtained by Clarence J. Shock, counsel for William Randolph Hearst. Mr. Hearst has been fighting for a municipal operating plan.

George S. Coleman, attorney for the Public Service Commission, later applied to the appellate division of the Supreme Court for an order to vacate the injunction. The court, however, refused to grant the order.

The injunction was obtained on the petition of John A. Hooper, a candidate for Governor of New York, on the Independence League ticket. It is returnable February 6. By that time the opponents of the present plan hope that the composition of the Public Service Commission will be changed, and that Supreme Court Justice McCall will have taken the place of Chairman Wilcox, who, they believe, favors the contracts in their present form.

Under the proposed contracts, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the New York Municipal Railway Company agree to divide the cost of construction of the city and to equip the new lines, in return for the privilege of operating them for forty-eight years. In 1965 all subway lines are to become the property of the city, one advantage of the plan, according to its advocates, is that it would enable all the city's subway lines to be operated as one, with a 5-cent fare and free transfers.

Its opponents argue that the plan fails to give the city its due share of supervision or of the profits of subway transportation. In return for the investment of \$300,000,000 in the new subways the Interborough is to receive \$4,325,000 a year, representing its annual profits on the lines now under operation and 6 per cent to cover interest and sinking fund on the bonds it will have to issue for its share of the new construction and equipment.

If any surplus remains the city also is to receive interest and sinking fund on its investment. Any residue is to be divided equally between the city and the operating company.

The city was unable to build the snowways unaided because its debt would have been reached before the necessary bonds were issued to finance complete construction.

Takes Vigorous Stand

Washington, February 4.—President Taft took a vigorous stand against the long-suffering steamship piers in the Hudson River at New York, in a special message to Congress to-day, vetoing the proposal that he appoint a United States engineer to the joint harbor line commission of New York and New Jersey.

BEACH CASE MAY GO TO JURY TO-DAY

Wife of Accused Man Will Testify in His Defense.

JURY OF FARMERS QUICKLY CHOSEN

New York Millionaire Is Spared Humiliation of Standing in Prisoners' Dock—State Practically Finishes Construction of Its Circumstantial Case.

Aiken, S. C., February 4.—The prosecution in the case of Frederick O. Beach to-day practically finished the construction of its circumstantial case by which it purports to show that the millionaire assaulted his wife, and inflicted a cut on her throat. All but one or two of the State's witnesses were examined.

Mrs. Beach was the victim of a mysterious attack on the night of February 26 last. She was assaulted while standing on the lawn of the Beach winter home, and received a serious cut on the throat. Immediately after the attack Mrs. Beach asserted that her assailant was a negro farmer, one of a country merchant and the other cotton mill operatives. The court designated the first man chosen to act as foreman.

To-morrow Mrs. Beach will take the stand to tell the jury that it was a negro and not her husband who committed the assault upon her last night. Her testimony is expected to lead to the latter's indictment.

Only twenty-two minutes was required to secure a jury. Seven of the men accepted were farmers, one a country merchant and the other cotton mill operatives. The court designated the first man chosen to act as foreman.

No Change in Expression

While the indictment was being read Mrs. Beach kept her eyes intently upon Prosecutor Gunter.

Her face did not change expression when he reached the word "did assault with murderous intent."

Beach rested his chin on his hand and gazed at the prosecutor. He was not formally arraigned, thus being spared the humiliation of standing in the prisoners' dock. Prosecutor Gunter opened his side by the testimony of a stenographer read the testimony of Miss Lillian Wyman, who is ill. The testimony was taken yesterday.

She told of hearing two screams on the night of February 26 and of seeing a man leaving the Beach premises on the next day. She told the jury the witness was unable to say. A third series of screams was heard by Miss Wyman a few minutes later.

Not one of the eight witnesses, whose testimony consumed the first day of the trial, could tell just how the assault occurred. Four members of the Wyman family, living almost directly across the street, told of hearing a series of screams from a different part of the beach premises about 9:30 o'clock on the night of February 27. Two of them swore that the dying echo of the last scream was quickly followed by a loud rap on a door, and the sound of a man's voice, exclaiming:

"This is Beach, let me in."

By one of these same witnesses, Dr. Marion Wyman, the defense brought out the fact that Beach had explained to him the next day that the man who had knocked on the door to be admitted.

Attitude is Affectionate

Dr. Wyman and his father, Dr. Hastings Wyman, the first outsiders to see Mrs. Beach after the assault, testified that the attitude of Beach and his wife toward each other was one of affection. They reached the room into which Mrs. Beach had been carried, and blood was streaming from her forehead. She beckoned just under the right ear, and Beach told the story he has stuck to ever since—that his wife was attacked in front of their cottage by an unknown negro while she was outside giving her dog a airing.

A recess was taken after the two physicians' testimony had been concluded.

When court reconvened Mrs. Marion Wyman corroborated her husband's testimony as to hearing screams from the Beach premises, and the voice saying: "This is Beach, let me in."

Pearl Hampton, the house servant, employed at the home of J. W. Holmes, adjoining the Beach cottage, testified that she started to leave the house shortly after 9 o'clock. At the fence separating the two lawns, she was hit in the back of the head by an unknown man. Screaming, she returned to the kitchen, and was accompanied by two other servants through another exit.

On cross-examination, the woman said she was unable to tell whether the assailant was a white man or a negro.

Anna Bowman, a white servant, told of hearing the screams of the negroess. Kate O'Connell, white cook at the Lyons, also corroborated this testimony.

Charles Woodbridge, a valet, testified that his wife was Mrs. Beach's personal maid at the time. He said she was summoned from her home to attend Mrs. Beach about 10 o'clock. The husband had left the house at 9:35. Sheriff H. H. Howard, chief of police of Aiken, at the time told of being summoned to the Beach home after the assault. He made an examination of the premises and discovered evidence of a struggle on the ground in the side yard.

He said he found earrings, combs and hairpins, afterwards identified as belonging to Mrs. Beach, and a bloody fence picket. This picket, he said, had been torn off the fence separating the Beach and Lyons premises. Beach told him the same version of the attack published after the incident.

The witness declared that he worked on the case a month. Then he gave up and took a back seat, when he found Colonel Henderson at the Beach home.

The defense brought out the fact that the case against Beach was worked up by a detective named Hough, who was employed by the Town Council. Prosecutor Gunter then established by the same witness the alleged fact that another detective named Post was put on the case a month.

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